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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/609,495		07/01/2003	Isao Adachi	115991	1663	
25944	7590	07/22/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & E		GE, PLC	DINH, JACK			
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320		22320		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,			2873		
				DATE MAILED: 07/22/2009	5	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

4			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/609,495	ADACHI, ISAO	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jack Dinh	2873	
The MAILING DATE of this communicatio Period for Reply	n appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address	•
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR R THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT! - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 C after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicati - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a roon. , a reply within the statutory minimum of third period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON statute, cause the application to become AE	eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u>05 July 2005</u> .		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑	This action is non-final.	•	
3) Since this application is in condition for al closed in accordance with the practice un	•	•	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the applic 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are wit 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	hdrawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exa	aminer.		
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>01 July 2003</u> is/ard	e: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objec	ted to by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection t	o the drawing(s) be held in abeyar	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the call 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by t	·).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) ⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a) ⊠ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☑ Certified copies of the priority docu 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority docu 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International B * See the attached detailed Office action for	ments have been received. ments have been received in A e priority documents have been lureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)	
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-943) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/5 Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>0705</u>. 		s)/Mail Date. <u>0705</u> . nformal Patent Application (PTO-152) <u>FAILED ACTION</u> .	

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DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

1. The indicated allowability of claims 1-10 is withdrawn in view of the following rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 1, the phrase "a sectional curvature shape with no acute angle" renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear how the angle is defined on the curvature shape.

Regarding claim 3, the phrase "elliptic shape with no acute angle" renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear how the angle is defined on the elliptic shape.

Claims 2 and 4-10 are rejected based upon the rejected base claim.

NOTE: There is no support regarding how the angle is defined found in the specification or drawings. For examination purposes, the rejections below is based on the assumption that the above phrases will be excluded from consideration since their definitions are unclear.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuichi (Japan Patent Publication 2001-305552) in view of Cammenga et al. (US Patent 6,166,848).

Regarding claim 1, Shuichi (figure 1) is interpreted as disclosing an electro-optical device comprising an electro-optical substance 30, a pair of substrates 10 and 20 holding the electro-optical substance, and pole-like spacers 202 provided on at least one of the pair of substrates on a to-be provided surface 201 of the at least one substrate facing the electro-optical substance.

Shuichi is interpreted as disclosing all the claimed limitations except that the pole-like spacer having, at roots thereof, a slope portion with a surface connecting to the to-be-provided surface. Within the same field of endeavor, Cammenga et al. (figure 6) is interpreted as disclosing an electro-optical device comprising a pole-like spacers 116i provided on at least one of the pair of substrates on a to-be provided surface 114a of the at least one substrate facing the electro-optical substance, wherein the pole-like spacers having, at roots thereof, a slope portion (see figure) with a surface connecting to the to-be-provided surface. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time that the invention was made to provide pole-like spacers having a slope portion at roots thereof, as taught by Cammenga et al., for the purpose of reducing the formation of poorly oriented regions.

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Regarding claim 2, Shuichi is interpreted as disclosing all the claimed limitations, as described in claim 1. Shuichi (figure 1) further discloses an orientation film 203 formed on the to-be-provided surface, the pole-like spacers 202 having an elliptic shape (figure 7, e1 and e2) in cross-section on a plane in parallel with the to-be-provided surface, and a long diameter of the elliptic shape extending in a direction in agreement with a direction in which the orientation film is rubbed.

Regarding claim 3, Shuichi (figure 1) is interpreted as disclosing an electro-optical device comprising an electro-optical substance 30, a pair of substrates 10 and 20 holding the electro-optical substance, pole-like spacers 202 provided on at least one of the pair of substrates on a to-be-provided surface 201 of the at least one substrate facing the electro-optical substance, and an orientation film 203 formed on the to-be-provided surface, the pole-like spacers having a semi-elliptic shape (figure 7, e1) in cross-section in a direction in parallel with the to-be-provided surface, and a long diameter of the elliptic shape stretching in a direction in agreement with a direction in which the orientation film is rubbed. Shuichi is interpreted as disclosing all the claimed limitations including pole-like spacers having a semi-elliptic shape, rather than elliptic shape being claimed. However, figure 7 of Shuichi discloses various shapes representing the pole-like spacers. For instance, figure 7/al and 7/bl show a semi-rhombus and a rhombus, respectively, would clearly suggest to one skilled in the art that an elliptic shape can be formed over the semi-elliptic shape of figure 7/e1. Furthermore, various shapes show in figure 7 shows that the claimed elliptic shape is clearly confined with the scope of the invention. Therefore, it

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would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time that the invention was made to provide an elliptic shape for the pole-like spacers, or perhaps any other modified shapes within one skilled in the art, for the purpose of forming a preferred shape for the pole-like spacers.

Regarding claim 4, Cammenga et al. (figure 6) is interpreted as further disclosing a slope portion being formed on an entire outer circumference of the pole-like spacers (see figure).

Regarding claim 5, Cammenga et al. (figure 6) is interpreted as further disclosing that the pole-like spacers 116i having a maximum area of sectional shape on a plane in parallel with the to-be-provided surface 114a and in contact with the to-be-provided surface, and the area decreasing as it extends from the to-be-provided surface (see figure).

Regarding claim 6, Shuichi (figure 7/e1) is interpreted as further disclosing the pole-like spacers having a semi-elliptic spherical shape.

Regarding claim 7, Cammenga et al. (figure 6) is interpreted as further disclosing a head end of the pole-like spacers including a flat surface (see figure).

Regarding claim 8, Shuichi (figure 5) is interpreted as further disclosing a first striped wiring 111 and a second striped wiring 112 formed on a substrate intersecting each other, switching elements 113 and pixel electrodes 114 formed corresponding to regions where the

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second striped wiring and the first striped wiring intersect each other, and a light-shielding film 40 formed on a substrate corresponding to a position where the first striped wiring and the second striped wiring are formed (see figure 10), wherein the pole-like spacers 202 being arranged within a width of the light-shielding film.

Regarding claim 9, Shuichi (figure 2) is interpreted as further disclosing a first striped electrode 101 formed on one substrate, a second striped electrode 201 formed on the other substrate, and extending in a direction that intersects the first striped electrode, and a light-shielding film 40 formed on the at least one substrate except regions where the first striped electrode and the second striped electrode intersect each other (see figure 10), the pole-like spacers 202 being arranged within a width of the light-shielding film.

Regarding claim 10, Cammenga et al. (figure 2) is interpreted as further disclosing an electronic equipment 7 comprising the electro-optical device according to claim 1.

Other Information/Remarks

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jack Dinh whose telephone number is 571-272-2327. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 AM - 6:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Georgia Y Epps can be reached on 571-272-2328. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jack Dinh

Georgia Epps
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